

## CAPSULE SUMMARY

CT-476

Owen H. Jones House, Angelica

4731 Angelica Drive

Huntingtown, Calvert County, Maryland

c. 1810

Private

The Owen H. Jones House and property consists of a Federal style, side-hall, double-parlor plan dwelling that sits on a knoll overlooking a large agricultural property on the edge of the Chesapeake Bay, with four historic barns, one agricultural outbuilding, a nineteenth century family cemetery, and several modern homes used by descendants of Owen H. Jones. The historic tobacco farm has a sweeping landscape with fields and woods running from Wilson Road to the cliffs by the Chesapeake Bay. The Jones home is the prominent feature on the landscape and is accessed by Angelica Drive and Fairview Drive.

The Owen H. Jones House and farm is a significant example of a tobacco farm site in Calvert County, Maryland. With large land holdings, numerous barns and a family cemetery, the Jones and Hance families had an important homestead along Wilson Road. Even before the Jones owned the property and built the home that sits on the knoll today, the Angelica property was a significant piece of land passed through the hands of wealthy Marylanders. Its history of ownership by the same family for several centuries as well as the number of women who owned all or part of the property makes it significant as well. Furthermore, the house is a significant local landmark, perched atop the knoll overlooking the Chesapeake Bay. Its remaining tobacco barns pay homage to a quickly disappearing landscape. Despite extensive modifications, the location of the Owen H. Jones house is a significant historic landmark along Wilson Road in Calvert County.



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## 7. Description

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### Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

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Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

### SUMMARY

The Owen H. Jones House and property consists of a Federal style, side-hall, double-parlor plan dwelling that sits on a knoll overlooking a large agricultural property on the edge of the Chesapeake Bay, with four historic barns, one agricultural outbuilding, a nineteenth century family cemetery, and several modern homes used by descendants of Owen H. Jones. The historic tobacco farm has a sweeping landscape with field and woods running from Wilson Road to the cliffs by the Chesapeake Bay. The Jones home is the prominent feature on the landscape and is accessed by Angelica Drive and Fairview Drive.

### DESCRIPTION

#### Jones House

This three-by-two bay, two-and-a-half story, rewrapped Federal style house is a side-hall, double-parlor plan with a steeply pitched, side-gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. The roof has a thick, vinyl, boxed cornice and overhanging eaves. The roof is a modern alteration to the house, which originally had a shallowly pitched gable roof with no dormers. There are two front-gable dormers on the east slope and two on the west slope, all of which are clad in a secondary sheathing of vinyl siding. The dormer roofs are clad in asphalt shingles and lit by single six-over-six double-hung vinyl replacement sash windows. There are two exterior end brick chimneys on the south slope constructed in stretcher bond. The house is of wood-frame construction with a solid brick foundation and a secondary sheathing of vinyl siding. The fenestration is symmetrical with single six-over-six double-hung vinyl replacement sash windows on the façade capped with flat lintels on the first story and arched top sashes on the second. Side elevation windows are paired six-over-six double-hung vinyl replacement sash and single four-over-four double-hung vinyl replacement sash. There is a two story bay window on the northeast corner of the house with a hipped roof clad in asphalt shingles with a thick cornice and corner detailing. The bay is lighted by fixed twelve-light windows on the north elevation and fixed single-pane windows on the side elevations. There is an unadorned panel below each window.

The entry is located on the east elevation within a projecting, one-story bay that has a modern, glazed wood door in a bay with twelve-light vinyl side lights and a three-light wood transom in the door surround. The entry is protected by a one-story, one-bay, flat roof porch that is surmounted by a rooftop balustrade with turned brackets. The porch is supported by Tuscan columns with a thick pediment and rest on a brick patio. The porch is accessed by three bricks steps located on the east, north, and south sides of the brick patio. The porch is a modern addition to the house, replacing a small, front-gable portico at the northeast corner of the facade.

There are two additions to the house. The first is a two-by-two bay, one-and-a-half story, addition off the south elevation of the main house with a steeply pitched side gable roof that is clipped at the south end. The addition is clad like the house and lighted on the first story by ribbons of three windows; two six-over-six double-hung vinyl replacement sash windows surround a twenty-pane fixed vinyl window. The second story is lighted by

## 8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____

Specific dates

Architect/Builder

Construction dates circa 1810

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

### SUMMARY

Calvert County encompasses a narrow piece of land between the Chesapeake Bay to the east, and the Patuxent River to the west and south. It is surrounded by water on all sides except to the north where it adjoins Anne Arundel County. Calvert County is the smallest of the five counties of Southern Maryland and fourth oldest in Maryland.<sup>1</sup> Although the County once stretched to the headwaters of the Patuxent River in modern-day Frederick County, it now measures only 218 square miles, making it the smallest of all Maryland counties. High cliffs characterize Calvert County's bay side shoreline. Conversely, the numerous creeks along the Patuxent River facilitated maritime traffic, servicing the County's richest agricultural lands.

Wilson Road runs parallel to the Chesapeake Bay and is bound to the north by Plum Point Road and to the south by Emmanuel Church Road. Huntingtown and Prince Frederick are the two largest towns in close proximity. The Owen H. Jones House (Angelica) is located on a stretch of road between the Wilson Road and Plum Point Road intersection to the north and the Wilson Road and Emmanuel Church Road intersection to the south.

Ornate and modest twentieth century homesteads, tobacco barns, farm outbuildings, and tenant houses are linked by Wilson Road, which has been a prominent local thoroughfare since the mid-nineteenth century. Other significant landscape features along Wilson Road in the mid-nineteenth century include a steamship landing, a wharf and a windmill located at Plum Point.<sup>2</sup> Dunn Road is the only other road that dates to the mid-nineteenth century. Dunn Road branches off Wilson Road and originally extended all the way east to the Bay and as far west as the Freeland properties.<sup>3</sup> Today, Dunn Road ends at Suit's Chance, a farm in a County Agricultural Preservation District.<sup>4</sup> In historic maps dating to the mid-nineteenth century, many large farm properties stand

<sup>1</sup> Stein, Charles Francis. "A History of Calvert County." Schneidereith & Sons: Baltimore, 1977: 1.

<sup>2</sup> 1865 Martenet Atlas of Maryland.

<sup>3</sup> Morris Suit Interview. Oral History Interview with Amy Bolasky Skinner for Wilson Road Historic Context Study, 10 March 2009.

<sup>4</sup> Morris Suit Interview.



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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. CT-476

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Calvert County Land Records

Dames & Moore, "Historic Sites Context Study and National Register Evaluation." The Calvert County Historic District Commission, 1995

Jackson Evans Ireland Transcript. Oral History Interview with William A. Poe for Wilson Road Historic Context Study, 19 July 2008.

Robert A. Elder, Jr., "Excavation Report on the Angelica (Knoll) Area: A Colonial Historical Site on the Jones Farm in Calvert County, Maryland," Maryland Archeology Volume 27, Number 1, March 1991.

Stein, Charles Francis. "A History of Calvert County." Schneidereith & Sons: Baltimore, 1977.

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of surveyed property 75 acres

Acreage of historical setting 138 acres

Quadrangle name Prince Frederick

Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

The Jones Property runs from the west at Wilson Road east to the Chesapeake Bay. It is bounded to the south by the woods along Fairview Drive and to the north by the Ellsworth Anderson property. The property has been subdivided to accommodate the homes of several Jones descendants.

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## 11. Form Prepared by

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name/title	Stacy Montgomery, Architectural Historian		
organization	The Ottery Group	date	August 10 <sup>th</sup> , 2009
street & number	3420 Morningwood Drive	telephone	301-562-1975
city or town	Olney	state	MD

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The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to:

Maryland Historical Trust  
Maryland Department of Planning  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023  
410-514-7600

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two inset gable dormers on the east and west slopes that have paired six-pane, arched casement windows. This addition was originally one story and was modified when the main block was rewrapped.

The second addition is a garage located south of the first and is also clad like the main house. The addition has a more shallowly pitched side gable roof with one central gable dormer on the east and west slopes that is lighted by paired six-pane, arched casement windows. The garage's windows on the first story are paired six-over-six double-hung vinyl replacement sash. There are two modern glazed and paneled garage doors on the south elevation and a window in the gable peak.

The house retains a low integrity of materials, design and workmanship as much of it has been compromised by the new siding, new roof, dormers, and modern additions. The house was modified in the late 1990s or early 2000s in a way similar to the neighboring Baden-Anderson House (CT-27).

There are four tobacco barns and one smaller barn on the Jones property; one tobacco barn is located by Wilson Road, northwest of the house, one is located north of the house behind the modern residence of Marcy Lambourne, and the rest are located southeast of the main house, on the south side of Fairview Drive. The tobacco barns all have windows in one corner where the stripping room would be located. These windows are often haphazardly placed and appear to have been reused.

The first barn on the Jones farm is located off Angelica Drive by Wilson Road and is still in active use. This three-by-four bay, one-and-a-half story, double-aisle barn was used for both tobacco and keeping livestock. The barn is rectangular in form with a shallowly pitched front gable roof clad in standing seam metal with overhanging eaves, exposed rafter tails, and vertical boards in the gable peak. The barn is wood-frame construction with a raised concrete block pier foundation and a poured concrete foundation at the north end of the barn. The barn is clad in vertical wood plank and in some cases the walls are board and batten. There are ventilator doors on the north and south elevations, suggesting its former use as a tobacco barn. There are also two, wood, four-pane fixed windows in the northwest corner of the barn where the stripping room would have been and two sets of wood plank double doors with metal brackets at the east and west ends where a truck could have pulled up to get the tobacco crop. The materials and methods of construction suggest that it was built in the twentieth century as a tobacco barn but was repurposed for livestock in later years as there are now animal pens in the barn.

The second barn, located north of the main house and behind the home of Marcy Lambourne, is a three-by-three bay, one-and-a-half story, double-aisle tobacco barn with an asymmetrical gable roof of shallow pitch clad in standing seam metal with overhanging eaves and vertical boards in the gable peak. The barn is of wood-frame construction with a concrete pier foundation with metal and wood infill. The barn is clad in vertical wood plank. There are single one-over-one double-hung sash windows on the north elevation of the shed portion of the barn. There are paired vertical board, wood doors with strap hinges on the north and south elevations of the main

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barn. There is a second set of similar doors on the shed portion of the barn. The area to the south of the barn is paved and there is a modern, prefabricated gambrel roof shed north of the barn. Considering the design of the barn, with an asymmetrical gable roof but no ventilator doors or stripping room, the barn likely dates to the nineteenth century.

The third tobacco barn is located south of the main house, where Angelica Drive meets Fairview Drive. This three-by-three bay, one-and-a-half story, double-aisle tobacco barn has a steeply pitched side gable roof clad in standing seam metal with vertical boards in the gable peak. The barn is wood-frame construction with a concrete pier foundation. The barn is clad in vertical boards with 5 six-pane fixed wood window in the southwest corner where the stripping room is located. There are braces holding the ventilator doors in place instead of more traditional hinges by the roofline. There are paired, batten wood doors with metal hinges centered on each elevation. The barn has an interior wood framing that would have been used to dry tobacco.

The fourth tobacco barn is located south of the main house and west of the fourth barn, in close proximity to the third barn. This barn is a three-by-four bay, one-and-a-half story, double-aisle tobacco barn with a front gable roof clad in standing seam metal with overhanging eaves and vertical boards in the gable peak. The barn is of wood-frame construction with a raised concrete block foundation with metal infill on most elevations. There are tall concrete piers in the northeast corner of the barn. The foundation is laid concrete block at the northwest end as the barn is set into a small hill. The barn is clad in vertical board with hinges on the boards on the east and west elevations for drying tobacco. There are three six-pane, fixed wood windows with wood surrounds placed in the northwest corner of the barn where the stripping room is located. There are paired vertical board doors with strap hinges on the north and south elevations that are wide enough for mechanized equipment. The interior of the barn is framed with wood for hanging tobacco. The design and plan of this barn indicate it was constructed in the twentieth century.

The final barn is smaller than the others and was not designed for tobacco; with the wide spaces between the boards on the north and south elevations, it may have served as a corn crib. This one-by-one bay, one story, rectangular plan barn has a shallowly pitched side-gable roof clad in standing seam metal with overhanging eaves and vertical boards in the gable peak. The barn rests on a concrete block pier foundation and is of wood-frame construction and clad with vertical board siding. The siding is flush on the east and west elevations; however, the siding is narrower and spaced further apart on the north and south elevations. There is a wood batten door with strap hinges on the north elevation.

There is a small family cemetery by the last two barns along Fairview Drive. The grave markers date from 1850 to 1995. The oldest graves are standard limestone tablets set directly into the ground and were placed there from 1850-1852 for Elizabeth Hance, Sarah Louisa Wilson, and Sarah Jane Wilson. There are two graves that date from 1919 and 1921 for Henrietta M. Wilson and Rebecca Y. Hance. These are both granite dome tablets on concrete bases. There is one grave from 1924 for B. Owen Hance and his wife who was buried there in 1981.

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This is a more elaborate shoulder stone tablet that is likely marble. The next marker dates to 1937 for Mollie Hance Jones. This is a more simple shoulder stone tablet, which is either marble or limestone. The last two graves are modern granite markers placed for Charles Norman Andreae and Elizabeth Jones Andreae in 1957 and 1995. The graves set near a wooded knoll overlooking the Chesapeake Bay.

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along Wilson Road including Letchworth's Chance (CT-25), the Ireland Farm (CT-26), the Owen H. Jones Farm (CT-476), the Baden-Anderson Farm (CT-27), and a modest side-parlor house known as the Plank House (CT-257).<sup>5</sup>

The Wilson Road area can be found on maps dating to the seventeenth century. Augustine Hermann placed Plum Point on his map in 1675, and depicted a number of plantations along the shores of the Chesapeake Bay and the Patuxent River. Later, in the mid-nineteenth century, the Martenet map shows Plum Point in excellent detail. In 1892, the United States Geological Survey depicts Plum Point and Wilson Road, and subsequent modifications to this map by the USGS reveals various changes on the landscape, including the addition to new structures and the alteration of roadways, including Plum Point Road. For example the 1910 USGS Topographic Map shows three improved roads extending east from Wilson Road toward the Bay.<sup>6</sup> The northernmost road is Patience Place. The Ireland family farmstead (CT-26) is located along this road. Although the property and buildings were visible in the mid-nineteenth century, Patience Place does not appear mapped until about the early-twentieth century.<sup>7</sup> The next road to the south is Angelica Drive. The Owen H. Jones family farm (CT-476) is located at the end of this road. The Owen H. Jones farm can trace its roots to the Hance and Wilson families back to the mid-nineteenth century. The southernmost road is Camp Kaufmann Road. The Agnes Buckler House (CT-478), visible on the 1910 topographic map, is located at the end of Camp Kaufmann Road on a dirt trace.

The most significant change to the area occurs in the mid-twentieth century. The 1932 US Geological Survey Topographical Map shows subdivisions and new roads along Wilson Road as Calvert County connects with surrounding counties.<sup>8</sup> Letchworth's Chance (CT-25) is subdivided and the Neeld Estates appears with many private properties clustered along the Bay's shoreline. Additionally, on this map Dunn Road no longer connects to Stinnett Road. Since the 1930s Dunn Road has only been accessible from Wilson Road. A new road, branches east off Wilson Road, south of Patience Place. Paul Hance Road is the location of the original Paul Hance House (CT-474) as well as the former H. Oscar Bowen House (CT-473). Although they no are longer standing, both properties were visible in the mid-nineteenth century.

The last major alteration to the roads connecting to Wilson Road was documented in the 1939 Topographic Map surveyed by the US Department of Agriculture and also appears on the current Topographic Map for

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<sup>5</sup> A.D. Bache, United States Coast Survey, Western Shore of Chesapeake Bay, 1847. Available at the Calvert Marine Museum.

<sup>6</sup> Topographic Map of Prince Frederick, Maryland Quadrangle, United States Geological Survey, 1900. Available at the Calvert Marine Museum.

<sup>7</sup> Topographic Map of Prince Frederick, Maryland Quadrangle, United States Geological Survey, 1900. Available at the Calvert Marine Museum.

<sup>8</sup> Topographic Map of Prince Frederick, Maryland Quadrangle, United States Geological Survey, 1932. Available at the Calvert Marine Museum.



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Wilson Road.<sup>9</sup> The map shows the original northern curvature of Plum Point Road; however, it also demonstrates the changed and improved Plum Point Road running due east towards the Bay and the wharf ruins. The modern road takes this path.

The history of the Wilson Road area can be defined by two overarching themes: Agriculture and Transportation. The movement of goods, such as tobacco, was facilitated by water transportation that linked individual plantations to shipping centers in the County and around the Chesapeake Bay. Later, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the development of inland road networks became essential to the commercial success of Calvert's plantations.

Water transportation had always been the most effective means for shipping and receiving goods throughout Calvert County. Until the twentieth century roads in Calvert County were rural and unimproved; steamships took goods to places like Baltimore to be sold or shipped overseas. "The creation of regular commercial and passenger service on the Bay helped boost the local economy. The most successful of the early attempts to create a regular shipping line in Calvert County was established by Captain George Weems in 1817. The Weems Steamship Line was the principal carrier between the Port of Baltimore and southern Maryland."<sup>10</sup>

In the Wilson Road vicinity there was a wharf at Plum Point. The first wharf at Plum Point was located 250 to 300 feet north of the present Plum Point Road. It was relocated further south in 1893 and rebuilt three quarters of a mile long, "L-shaped" and one of the longest on the Chesapeake Bay. The location of the wharf was one catalyst for development along Wilson Road. Areas around the wharf became gathering places where locals could watch the ships load and use the private beaches. Some families allowed the public to park on their land while others created private beach cottages for rent.<sup>11</sup> The Wilson Store (later the Dixon Store) was a combined store and post office often frequented by locals and visitors alike. Plum Point was a bustling area along Wilson Road until August of 1933 when a hurricane devastated the farms and the crop along Wilson Road. The hurricane demolished the warehouse as well as most of the pier.

Wilson Road's association with agriculture can be seen in the landscape and found in the local relationships of residents. One result of the reliance on tobacco is seen in the area of Calvert County along the Bay, notably a lack of central towns, as well as "the significant role that elite planters had in the political and social life in the

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<sup>9</sup> Topographic Atlas of Maryland Counties of Calvert Charles and St. Mary's, United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, 1939. Available at the Calvert Marine Museum and Topographic Map of Prince Frederick, Maryland Quadrangle, United States Geological Survey, 1993. Available through Terrain Navigator.

<sup>10</sup> Dames & Moore, "Historic Sites Context Study and National Register Evaluation." The Calvert County Historic District Commission, 1995:4 and Stein 1977:169.

<sup>11</sup> Eshelman & Associates, "Calvert County Steamboat Wharves and Landings: Architectural Level Survey and Inventory." The Calvert County Historic District Commission, 1996 and Carpenter, Evelyn B. "A History of Carpenter's Beach." Calvert County Marine Museum: Unpublished manuscript, 1984.

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community, and the complex interrelationships between the various classes and races living together within the community.”<sup>12</sup> Wilson Road, an example of the broader characterization of Calvert County, was a prime location for tobacco farming, a “combination of favorable soil and topography, good river transportation and fortunate economic considerations contributed to Calvert County’s being overwhelmingly agricultural from its beginning, with tobacco the principal cash crop.”<sup>13</sup> Families settled along Wilson Road to live and grow tobacco. Wilson Road has no town center nearby with the closest town being Huntingtown, 9 miles to the northwest, or Prince Frederick 4.5 miles to the southwest. Being in such close proximity, all the families along Wilson Road socialized with, went to school with, worshipped with and often married one another. Many of the current residents along Wilson Road have surnames such as Bassford (later Carpenter), Wilson, Hance, Jones, Ireland. The expansive layout of family farms along the landscape of Wilson Road highlights the way Calvert County was settled as a result of tobacco farming. Tobacco would remain the chief crop and one of the defining features of the County until well into the late twentieth century.

After World War II with improvements to transportation a “dramatic change to the character and landscape of Calvert County” occurred.<sup>14</sup> The area is now linked to the Washington-Baltimore metropolitan area and real estate prices have increased while demands for tobacco have decreased. With properties along Wilson Road no longer focused on tobacco farming tenants have moved away and dwellings are vacant. Many family homesteads have been subdivided to provide land and houses for current and future generations.

Despite modern changes to Calvert County, the agricultural landscape along Wilson Road is not so altered that one cannot discern the historic character. The Wilson Road area can be characterized as a rural farming community whose origins are firmly rooted in the production of tobacco. From its first settlements at places like Angelica in the 1600s, farming was the primary economic focus that helped establish the community along Wilson Road. In many ways, the community remains largely unaltered, with descendants of nineteenth century settlers still living in the area today, namely the Degges at Letchworth’s Chance (CT-25), the Carpenter’s at Bellcar (CT-472), the Ireland farm (CT-26), the Hance’s at Paul Hance Farm (CT-474), the Hance/Jones’ at Owen H. Jones Farm (CT-476), and the Buckler’s at Agnes H. Buckler Farm (CT-478 and S. Chester Buckler Farm CT-492). These families continue to leave their legacy along the landscape through the buildings, structures, and vistas that have historically characterized Calvert County.

Tobacco became the principal agricultural crop in Calvert County due, in part, to fertile soil conditions and the accessibility to water transportation. Tobacco grew naturally in Calvert County and was used by Native Americans; however, early Colonists cultivated a tobacco plant used by the Spanish in South America, known as Orinoco.<sup>15</sup> Maryland Broadleaf, a hybrid of the local wild tobacco and Orinoco tobacco is “cultivated and

<sup>12</sup> Kulikoff, Allan, “Tobacco and Slaves.” University of North Carolina: Chapel Hill, 1986 and Dames & Moore 1995: 5.

<sup>13</sup> Dames & Moore 1995: 4.

<sup>14</sup> Dames & Moore 1995: 17.

<sup>15</sup> Stein, 1977: 46.

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cured by methods which the early Colonists developed and became a distinctive type of tobacco in the world market.”<sup>16</sup>

Tobacco farming not only impacted the social networks along Wilson Road, it also had a profound effect on regional architecture. Maryland Broadleaf tobacco is best air-cured; this practice led to the development of a regional barn type. Tobacco barns specific to this region are “a type of structure in which the board siding of the barn is left with cracks or air spaces to permit the air to circulate, thereby drying and curing the tobacco.”<sup>17</sup> Barns were located in the middle of patches of tobacco, conveniently situated to take advantage of passing winds.<sup>18</sup> “Tobacco barns differed from other barns and granaries because they were built to satisfy two basic requirements: to provide a dry and protected building for storing tobacco leaves, and to allow for the circulation of air needed to cure the tobacco. Thus, the strength and durability of construction usually required for barns was modified to provide an open and well-ventilated interior in which to dry the leaves. Long poles spanning the width of the building were hung with tobacco and then set in several tiers.”<sup>19</sup>

Barns in Calvert County were constructed during three distinct periods, creating an evolution in the tobacco barn style. The earliest extant tobacco barns in Calvert County (1800-1830) were square in the barn’s main section and were built of heavy timbers. “Drying poles separated the interior into ‘rooms’ and formed the basis of the structural system. The standard barn consisted of four-foot rooms and eight-foot bays, although a system of five-foot rooms and ten-foot bays was common in the eighteenth century.”<sup>20</sup> Doorways were narrow, limited to foot traffic, and spanned with large, hand-hewn sills. Sheds for tobacco stripping and storage were commonly added to two, three or four sides.<sup>21</sup>

Between 1830 and 1900, farmers in Calvert County began to construct fairly standardized barns for curing tobacco. These barns are more rectangular than the square barns of the early-nineteenth century and often have only one original shed located on the south side.<sup>22</sup> The roof is usually an asymmetrical gable; there is a door for foot traffic on each long elevation. “On the interior, these barns had four tiers of poles below the plate and three above, with the small top known as the ‘cat tier.’”<sup>23</sup> In the Wilson Road vicinity, along Plum Point Road is the North tobacco barn, one of the two Carpenter Barns (CT-1348). The North tobacco barn has a steeply pitched,

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<sup>16</sup> Stein, 1977: 46.

<sup>17</sup> Stein, 1977: 46.

<sup>18</sup> Ranzetta, Kirk E. “The Myth of Agricultural Complacency: Tobacco Barns of St. Mary’s County, Maryland 1790-1890.” *Building Environments Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture*. Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 2005: 81-96.

<sup>19</sup> Dames & Moore, 1995: 4-5.

<sup>20</sup> Dames & Moore, 1995: 4-5.

<sup>21</sup> “Tobacco Barns: Calvert County Maryland.” Pamphlet. Calvert County Historic District Commission, 1991.

<sup>22</sup> “Tobacco Barns: Calvert County Maryland.” 1991.

<sup>23</sup> Dames & Moore, 1995: 4-7.

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front-gable roof with two shed-roof wings on the east and west elevations. The barn construction and layout date from 1830 to 1900.

The shift to mechanization on the tobacco farms of Calvert County in the twentieth century is evident in tobacco barn construction of this period. Low barns with doors in the gable ends began to appear; barns became longer structures with single or double aisle plans to provide access for modern farm vehicles. The large door opening now allowed a tractor to be driven through it, which improved efficiency. A specialized room for stripping tobacco is also found within the modern barn's footprint. The room might be heated or made more airtight (than the rest of the barn) for the comfort of the laborers.<sup>24</sup> The large number of vertical ventilation planks, propped open by hinges suggests a change in the method of ventilation. This new type of barn was often built "60, 80, or 100 feet in length."<sup>25</sup> An example of this type of tobacco barn can be found on the Ireland Farm (CT-26). The barn has a steeply pitched, metal standing seam, front-gable roof. It is a typical example of twentieth century tobacco barns in Calvert County with double aisle plan and interior stripping room. Other examples of twentieth century barns along Wilson Road can be found on the Owen H. Jones Farm (CT-476).

Although many tobacco barn styles can be found throughout Calvert County the most popular barn styles along Wilson Road are the asymmetrical and gambrel types, seen on the Carpenter, Ireland, and Jones Farms.<sup>26</sup> Asymmetrical gable roofs have gable roofs with a lower shed roof wing along the south elevation and are the distinctive feature of many barns built between 1830 and 1900, such as the Carpenter Farm's North barn. The gambrel-roof barn became more popular than previous traditional tobacco barn styles beginning in the 1940s due to the higher interior space provided to cure tobacco.

The Owen H. Jones Farm has had a long history in Calvert County. The tract was originally known as Angelica. Although its early history is unclear, there is a great deal of speculation based upon historical research and archaeological investigations. One such report asserts that Angelica was once home to a trading post (between 1650 and 1770), a commercial pier, and a windmill; however, these assertions have not been substantiated.<sup>27</sup> From the 1640's to 1676 the property was part of a larger land holding owned by Leonard Strong, a Puritan who was expelled from the colony of Virginia. Strong, who later became a Quaker, left the property to his daughter,

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<sup>24</sup> Dames & Moore, 1995: 4-7.

<sup>25</sup> Martin, Christopher. Calvert County Tobacco Culture Survey, Phase III-Oral History and Folklife. Engineering Science, Chartered, 1992.

<sup>26</sup> "Tobacco Barns: Calvert County Maryland." 1991. Additional styles include: "Bonnet" Barns result when sheds on both gable ends extend past the barn's face forming a bonnet. This variation occurs in barns built between 1815 and 1880. Decorative elements such as gables, Palladian windows and elaborate doorways were added to some barns at the end of the nineteenth century. Double barns (two barns built side-by-side) share no framing members. They occur between about 1870 and 1940. Ridge vents and other roof ventilations on tobacco barns date to the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

<sup>27</sup> Elder, Jr., 1991: 4.



# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CT-476

Name Owen H. Jones House, Angelica  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 8 Page 6

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Elizabeth, who married Charles James in 1670.<sup>28</sup> In 1676 Elizabeth sold her land holdings, likely including Angelica, to Thomas Williams. The next known transfer of the Angelica property came in 1717 when another Quaker, Richard Johns acquired the property. Johns' son Isaac willed the property to his three sons Richard, Samuel and Abraham; Abraham married Elizabeth Hance whose family also had significant land holdings in Calvert County and along Wilson Road.<sup>29</sup> In the early-nineteenth century, the property was sold by Stephen Jones to Richard Roberts.<sup>30</sup> It is unclear how long Richard Roberts owned the property and to whom it passed next.

In the mid-nineteenth century, Dr. Benjamin Owens Hance (1824-1892) owned the property. His young wife Elizabeth (1825-1850) is buried on the property in a family cemetery. Around 1860 the property was willed to Arrianna E. Wilson Hance (d. 1923) from Benjamin Owens Hance by a deed overseen by the Sheriff, Sterling Smith.<sup>31</sup> Arrianna E. Wilson Hance, Benjamin Owens Hance's second wife willed the property to their daughter, Mollie Owen Jones Hance (1863-1937) and son Benjamin Owen Hance (1868-1924) and his wife Myrtle T. Hance (1883-1981), all of whom are also buried in the family cemetery on the property.<sup>32</sup> Mollie inherited the entire property upon her brother's death and passed to her three children, Benjamin Hance Jones (m. F. Mildred Jones), Samuel Wilson Jones (m. Ethel Bowen Jones), and Elizabeth Jones Andreae (d. 1995, m. Charles Norman Andreae, d. 1952). Elizabeth and Benjamin bought Samuel's shares in the property in 1936.<sup>33</sup> In later years, Elizabeth Jones Andreae and her family built a home on a portion of the original property closer to the Bay. While the Andreae family still has ownership of a portion of the property, the majority is owned by the descendants of Benjamin Hance Jones.<sup>34</sup> His son, Owen "Bud" Jones, married Anne Carpenter, the daughter of neighbors on Plum Point Road, Evelyn and George Oscar Carpenter. Bud and Anne had three children, Robert Jones, Peggy Jones Demedis, and Marcy Jones Lambourne.<sup>35</sup>

The Jones' large property along Wilson Road accommodated several homes and barns, a family cemetery. They farmed tobacco for generations. The main house on the Jones farm sits atop the knoll, overlooking the bay, and its original form matches that of the neighboring Baden-Anderson Farm (CT-27). In the mid to late-twentieth century, more houses were built on the property to accommodate the expanding family. A family cemetery, located by the tobacco barns and south of the main house, provides a place of rest for several generations of Hances, Jones, and Wilsons.

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<sup>28</sup> Elder, Jr., 1991: 3, based on research at the Maryland State Archives.

<sup>29</sup> Elder, Jr., 1991: 3, based on research at the Maryland State Archives.

<sup>30</sup> Elder, Jr., 1991: 3.

<sup>31</sup> Elder, Jr., 1991: 3. and Calvert County Deed AAH No. 37, folio 552, dated October 16, 1937.

<sup>32</sup> Elder, Jr., 1991: 3.

<sup>33</sup> Elder, Jr., 1991: 3.

<sup>34</sup> Calvert County Deed AWR No. 28, folio 70, dated October 13, 1951.

<sup>35</sup> Jackson Evans Ireland Transcript. Oral History Interview with William A. Poe for Wilson Road Historic Context Study, 19 July 2008.



# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CT-476

Name Owen H. Jones House, Angelica  
**Continuation Sheet**

Number 8 Page 7

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The family stopped farming tobacco in the twentieth century; however, evidence of the farming remains. Neighbor Jackson Evans Ireland recalled that the family used many tenant farmers to grow the tobacco. He remembers the Gross family, Andrew, Major, and Major Junior.<sup>36</sup> The Gross family and other tenants lived on the tenant homes at the corner of Angelica Drive and Wilson Road. The Owen H. Jones Farm, also known as Angelica, has decreased greatly in size since its earliest days; yet the property remains an important part of the history of tobacco farming on Wilson Road and in Calvert County.

### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Owen H. Jones House and farm is a significant example of a tobacco farm site in Calvert County, Maryland. With large land holdings, numerous barns and a family cemetery, the Jones and Hance families had an important homestead along Wilson Road. Even before the Jones owned the property and built the home that sits on the knoll today, the Angelica property was a significant piece of land passed through the hands of wealthy Marylanders. Its history of ownership by the same family for several centuries as well as the number of women who owned all or part of the property makes it significant as well. Furthermore, the house is a significant local landmark, perched atop the knoll overlooking the Chesapeake Bay. Its remaining tobacco barns pay homage to a quickly disappearing landscape. Despite extensive modifications, the location of the Owen H. Jones house is a significant historic landmark along Wilson Road in Calvert County.

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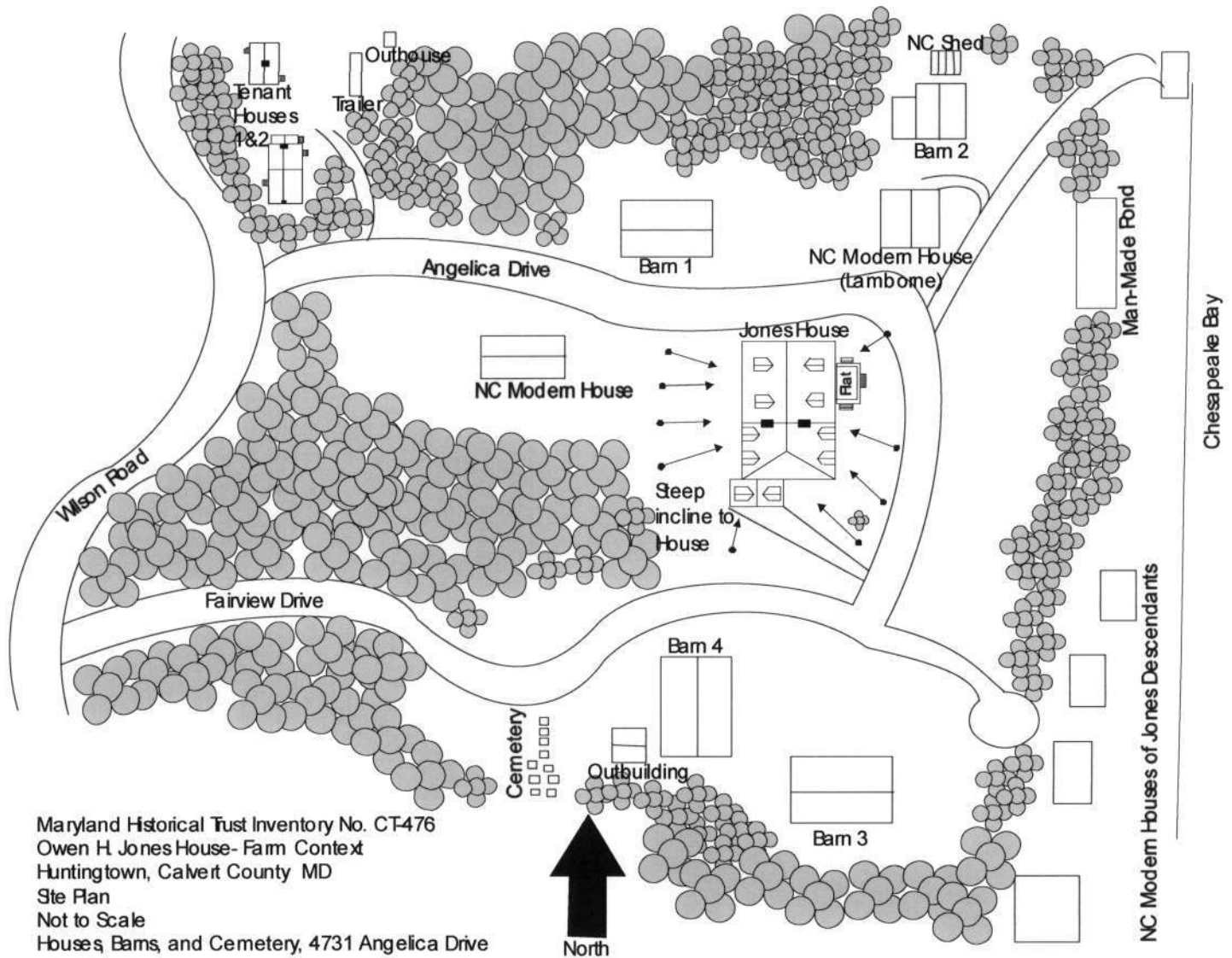
<sup>36</sup> Jackson Evans Ireland Transcript.

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CT-476

Name Owen H. Jones House, Angelica  
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

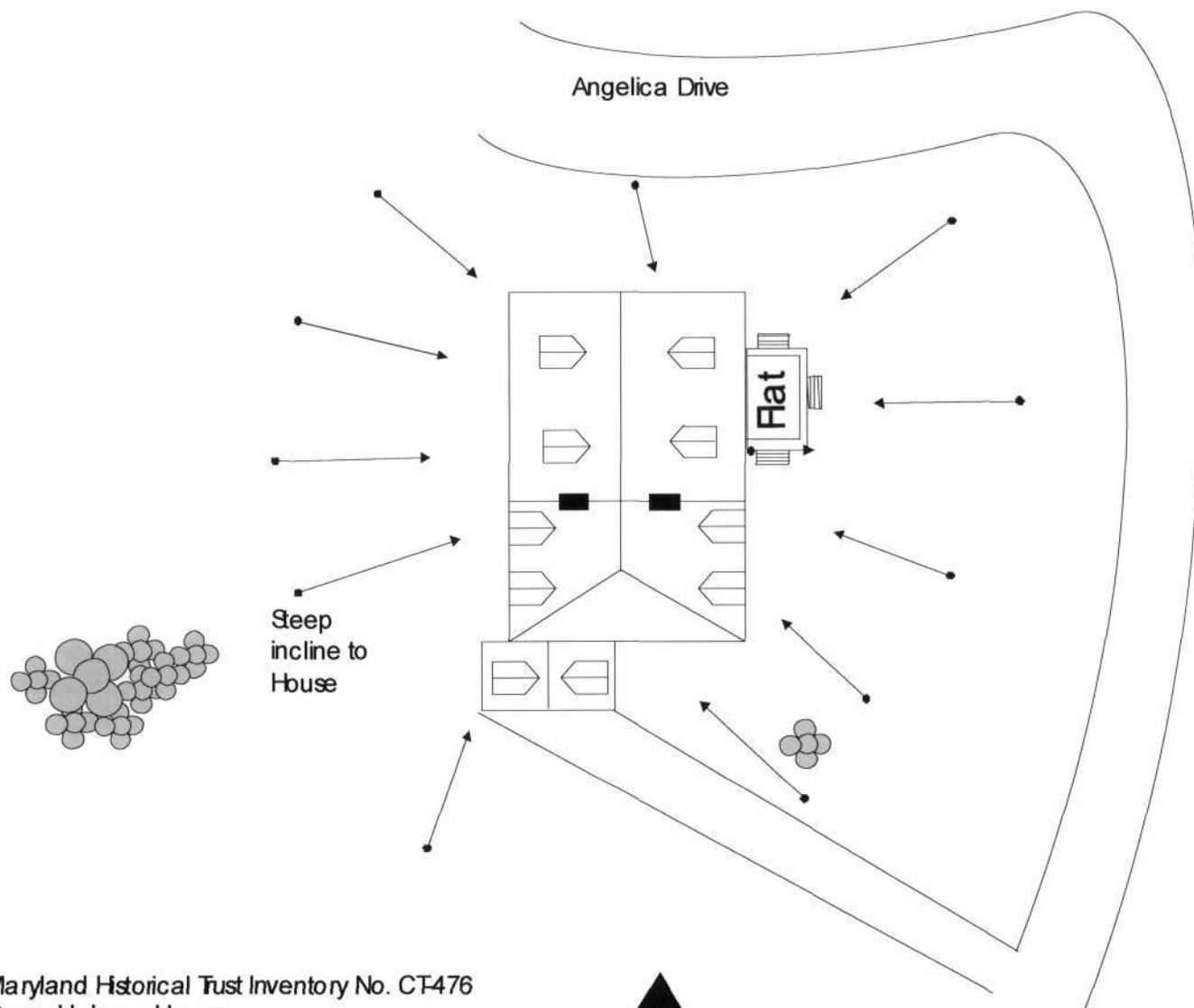


# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CT-476

Name Owen H. Jones House, Angelica  
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 2



Maryland Historical Trust Inventory No. CT476  
Owen H. Jones House  
Huntingtown, Calvert County MD  
Site Plan  
Not to Scale  
House, 4731 Angelica Drive

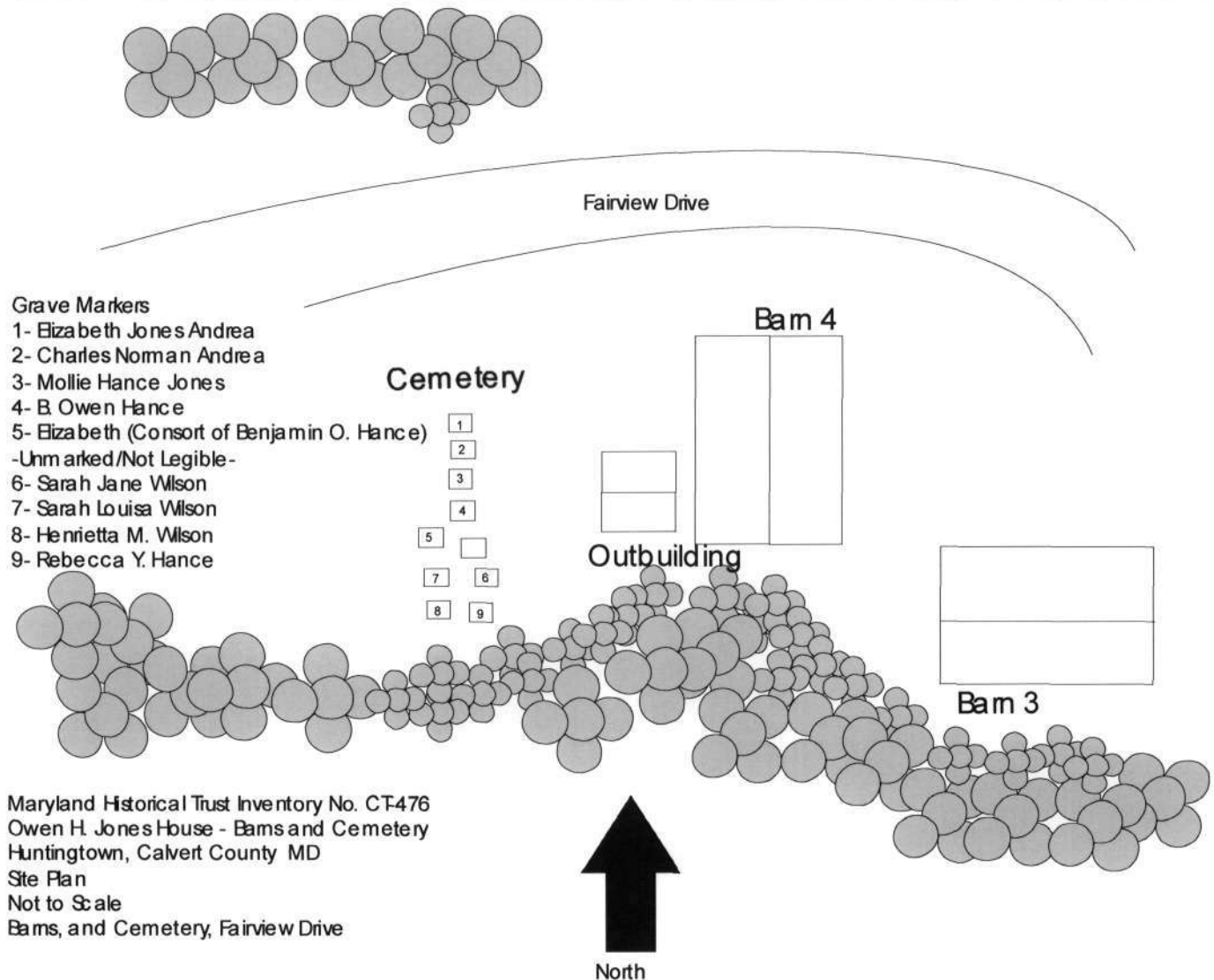


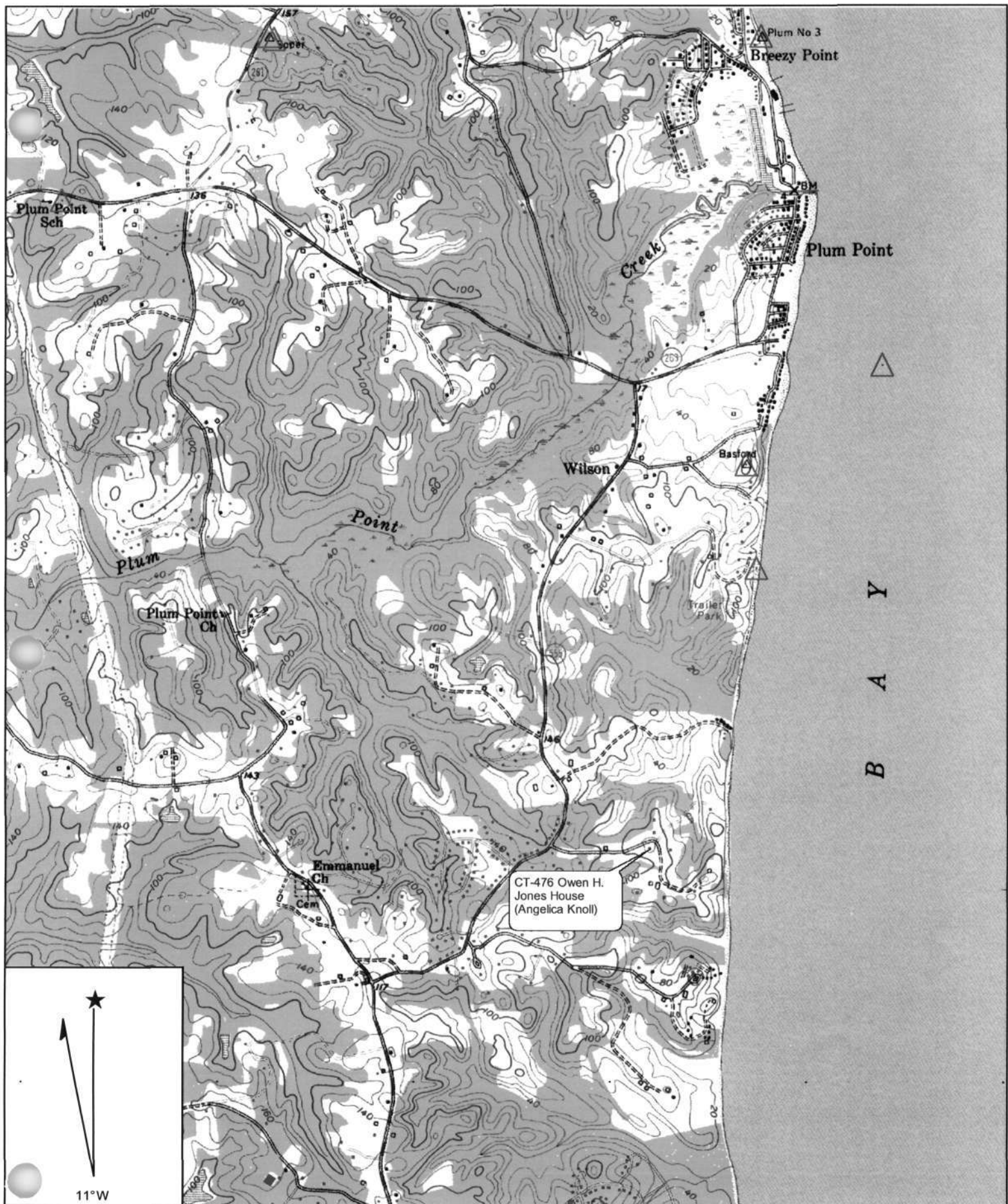
# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. CT-476

Name Owen H. Jones House, Angelica  
Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 3





Name: PRINCE FREDERICK  
 Date: 5/4/2009  
 Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

Location: 038°35' 47.14" N 076°31' 47.95" W  
 Caption: CT-476 Owen H. Jones House (Angelica Knoll)  
 4731 Angelica Drive,  
 Huntingtown, MD





CT-476

Owen H. Jones House (Angelica)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.26.2009

MD SHPO

Barn East facade

1 of 37



CT-476

Owen H. Jones House (Angelica)

Calvert County MD

Army Skidmore

2.26.2009

MD SHPO

Barn North Elevation

2 of 37





CT-476

Owen H. Jones House (Angelina)

Calvert (Annapolis MD)

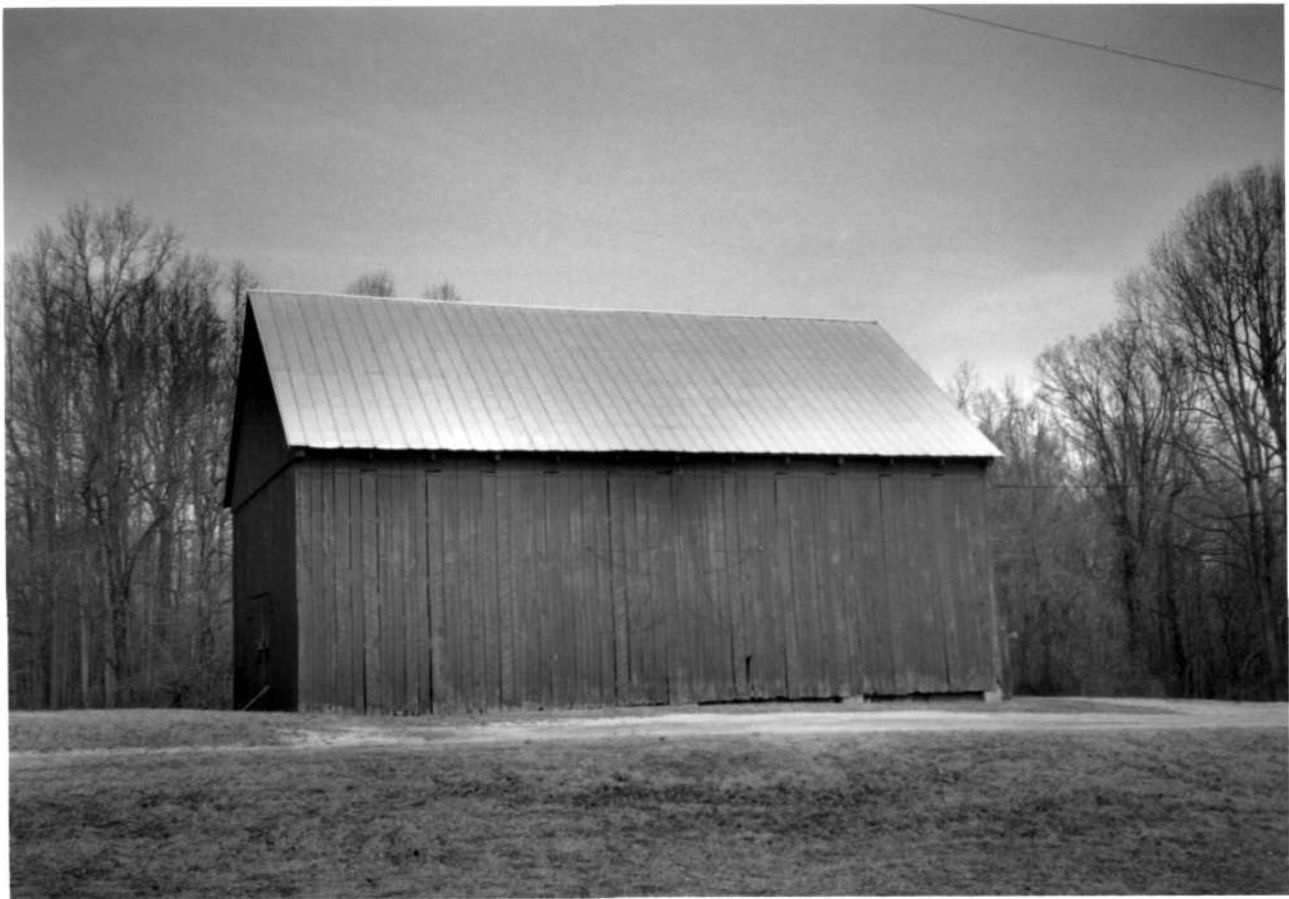
Amy Skinner

2.26.2009

MD SHPO

Barn West Eleventh

3 of 37



CT- 476

Owen H. James House (Angelica)

Culvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.26.2009

MD SHPO

Barn Search Elevation

4 of 37



CT-676

Owen H. Jones House (Angeles)

Calvert County, MD

Amy Skinner

2020.2.20

MD SHPR

House Context to East

Set 37





CT-496

Owen H. Jones House (Angelica)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.26.2009

MD SHPD

Barn Interior

6 of 37



CT-476

Queen H. Jones House (Anglican)

Culvert Cemetery MD

Army Skitman

2.26.201

MD SHPO

Cemetery Context to South

7 of 37



A black and white photograph of a gravestone for Elizabeth Jones Andreae. The stone is dark with a lighter rectangular plaque in the center containing the inscription. The top of the stone is arched and features decorative floral carvings on either side of the central plaque. The stone is set on a base of two flat rectangular stones. The background shows a grassy field, a road with a car, and trees.

ELIZABETH JONES ANDREAE

BORN DECEMBER 11. 1894

DIED JULY 7. 1995

CT- 476

Own LI Jones House (Angelica)  
Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner


2. 26. 2009

MD SHPO

Gravestone 1 Elizabeth Jones A

8 of 37





A black and white photograph of a gravestone for Charles Norman Andreae. The stone is rectangular with a slightly arched top and decorative floral carvings on the upper corners. It is set in a grassy field with a car and trees in the background.

CHARLES NORMAN ANDREAE  
BORN NOVEMBER 28, 1892  
DIED MARCH 5, 1957

CT-476

Open - Jones House (Angelica)

Calvert County MD


Army Skinner

226.2009

MD SHOO

Gravesen I Charles A

9 of 37

A black and white photograph of a rectangular gravestone for Mollie Hance Jones. The stone is set on a base and shows signs of weathering and staining. The background is a grassy field with trees in the distance.

MOLLIE HANCE JONES

MARCH 7, 1863

MAY 14, 1937

CT-476

Queen H. Jones House (Angelica)  
Calvert County MD


Amy Skelmer

2.26.2009

MD SHPO

Graustein's Mollie Hance Jones

10 of 37



E. OWEN HANCE

1868 — 1924

WIFE

MERTLE T. HEBB

1883 — 1961



CT-476

Owen H. Jones House (Angelica)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skelton

2.26.2009.

MD SHPO

Gravenston 4 B Owen House

11 of 37

ELIZABETH

Consort of

Dr. Benjamin O. P.

Born April 25, 1825

Died Oct'r 29, 1850

Aged 25 Years, 6 mo.

and 4 days.

Goodness, But

CT-476

Owen H Jones House (Angelica)

Calvert Cemetery MD

Amy Skinner

2.26.2009

MD SHPO

Gravestone S Elizabeth

12 of 37



SARAH JANE

Consort of

Samuel B. Wilson

born March 13, 182

died Feby 9, 1852

aged 24 Years, 10 mos

and 27 days.

CY-676

Open H James House (Angelica)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner


7.26.2009

MD SHPE

Gravesend b Sarah Jane

13 of 37



Wm. H. ...  
  
SARAH LOUIS

daughter of

Wm. B. & Sarah J. Wilson

Died Feb. 23, 1852

Aged 23 days.

OT- 476

Owen - Jones House (Angelica)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.26.2009

MD SHPO

Graveston T Sarah Lewis

Sheet 37

A black and white photograph of a gravestone for Rebecca V. Hance. The stone is dark with a curved top and is mounted on a light-colored rectangular base. The inscription is in raised, bold letters. The background is a field of grass.

REBECCA V. HANCE  
1840 — 1921

CT - 476

Queen H. Jones House (Angelica)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.26.2009

MD SHPO

Grave stone of Rebecca Haines

15 of 37

A black and white photograph of a gravestone for Henretta M. Wilson. The stone is dark, rectangular with a rounded top, and sits on a light-colored, rough-textured base. The inscription is in light-colored, bold, sans-serif capital letters. The background is a field of grass and weeds.

HENRETTA M. WILSON  
1845 — 1919.

C7 - 476

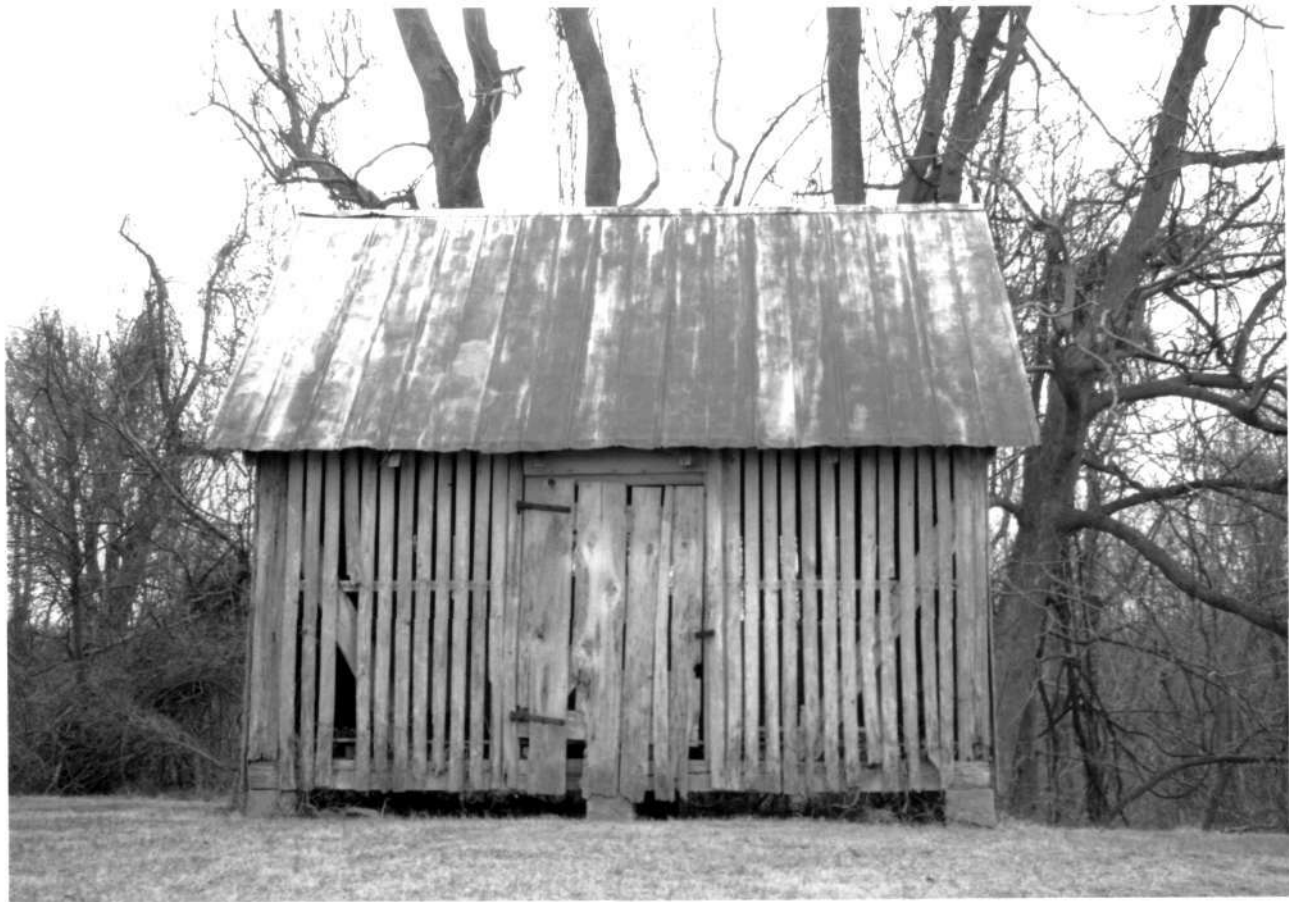
Owen H. Jones House (Angelica)  
Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.26.2009

MD SHPO

Gravestone of Henrietta Wilson  
16 of 37





C7 - 476

Owen H. Jones House (Angelica)

Calvert County MD

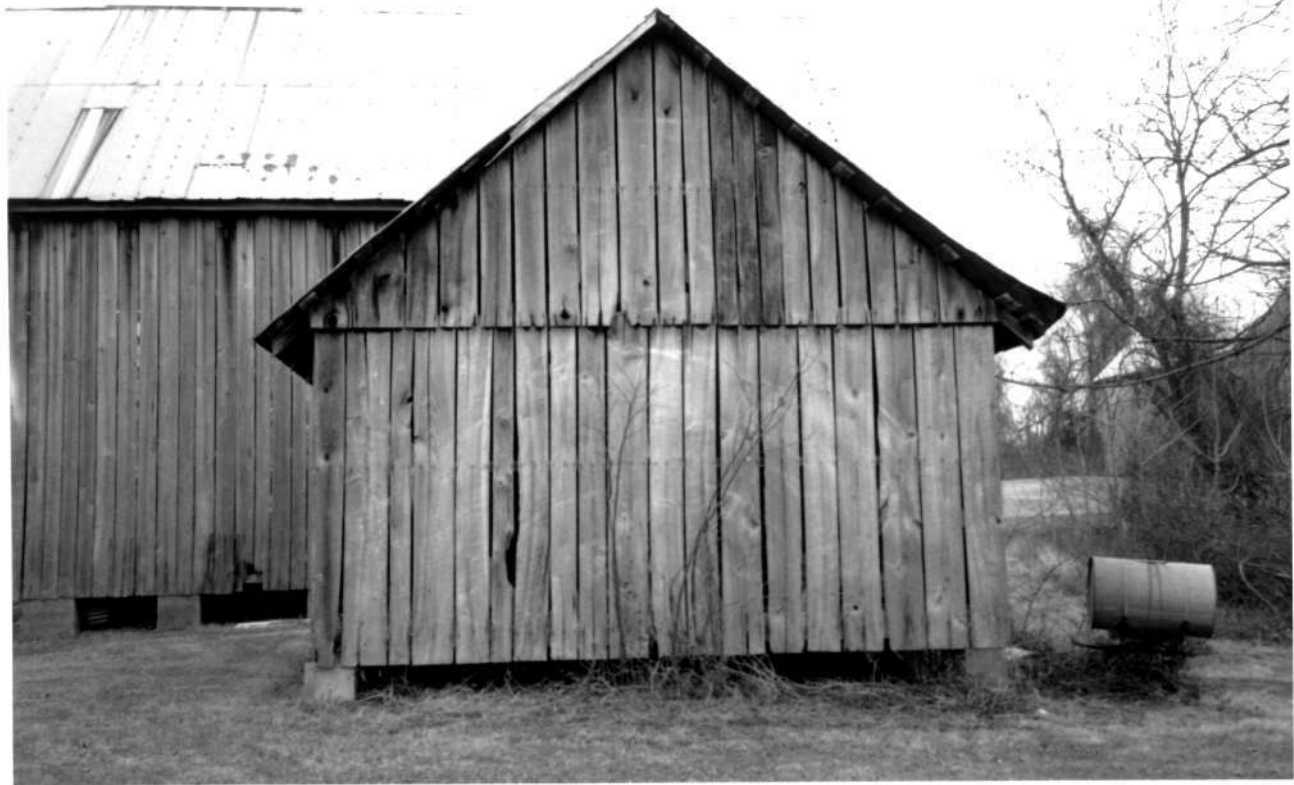
Amy Skelton

2.26.2009

MD SHPO

Corn crib North facade

17 of 37



CT- 476

Owen H. Jones House (Angelica)

Calvert County, MD

Amy Skinner

2.26.2009

MD SHPO

Corncrib West Glenarden

18 of 37



C7 - 416

Owen H. Jones House (Angelica)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.26.2009

MD SHPO

Corncob's Southwest Elevation

19 of 37



CT-476

Owen H. Jones House (Angelica)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.26.2009

MD SHPO

Corn crib East Elevation

20 of 37





GT-496

Owen H. Jones House (Angelica)  
Calvert County MD.

Amy Skinner

2. 26. 2009

MD SHPO

Cornelius Context View South

21 of 37



CT - 476

Owen H. Jones House (Angeles)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.26.2019

MD SHPO

Barn 1 North Facade

22 of 37



CT-476

Owen H. Jones House (Angelica)

Calvert County MD

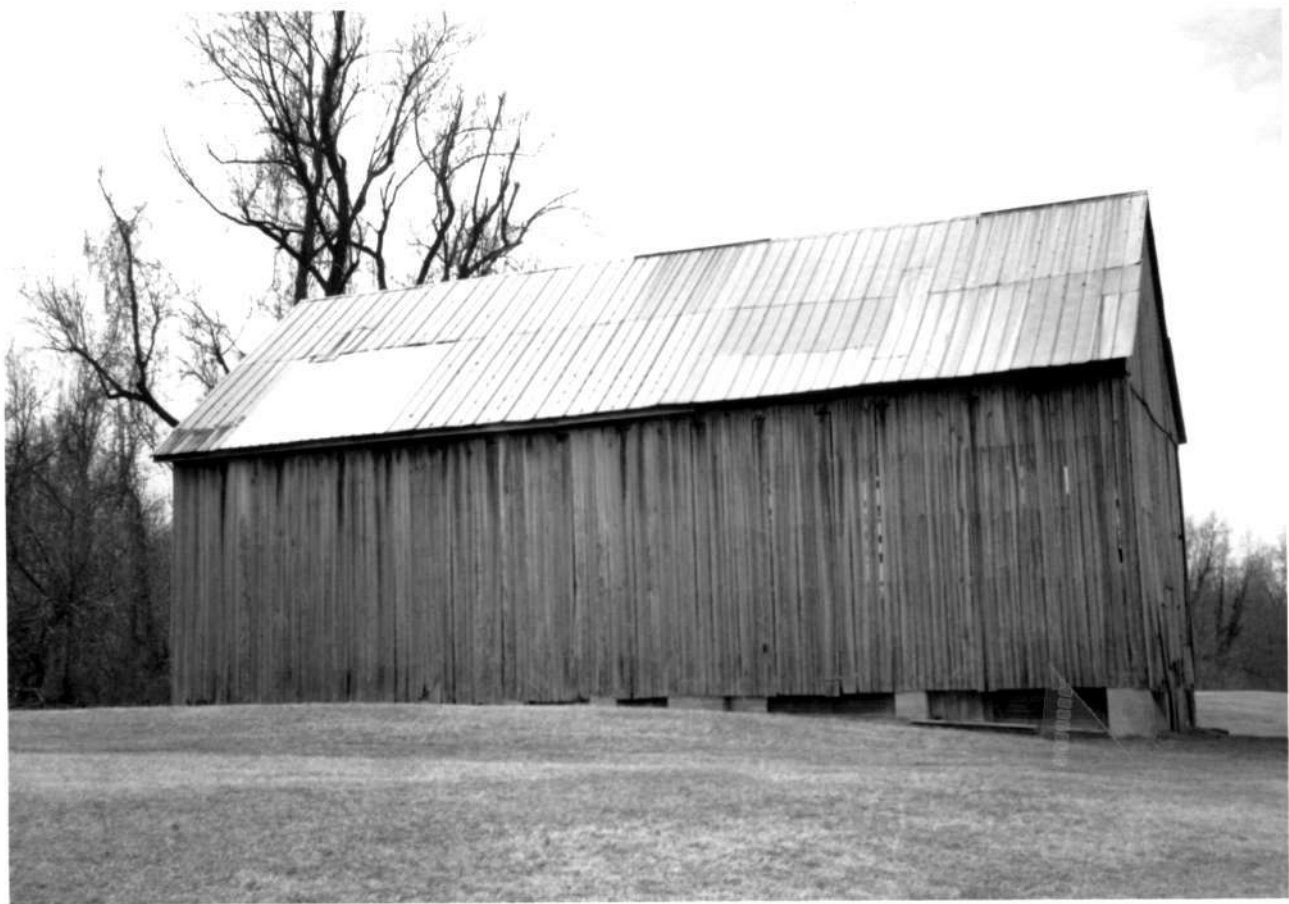
Amy Skinner

2.26.2009

MID SHPO

Barn 1 West Elevation

23 of 37



CT-476

Owen H Jones House (Angelica)

Calvert County MD

Amy S Kilmer

2.26.2009

MD SHPO

Barn 1 East - Elevation

24 of 37





OT-476

Owen H Jones House (Anglican)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.26.2009

MD SHPD

Barn 1 Southeast Elevation

25 of 37



CT-476

Owen H. Jones House (Angelica)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2-26-2009

MD SHPO

Barn 2 North Facade

26 of 37



CT-476

Owen H. Jones House (Angelica)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.26.2009

MD SHPO

Barn 2 West Elevation

27 of 37



C7-476

Owen H. Jones House (Angelica)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.26.2009

MD SHPD

Barn 2 South Elevation

28 of 37





CT - 476

Onen H. Jones House (Angelica)

Calvert County MD.

Amy Skinner

2.26.2009

MD SHPD

Barn 2 East T. location

29 of 37



CY - 476

Owen H. Jones House (Angelica)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skidmer

2.26.2009

MD SHPO

Jones House Context to North

30 of 37



C7 - 476

Own H. Jones House (Angelical)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.26.2009

MD SHPO

Jones House Context to East / Bay.

31 of 37



CY - 476

Owen H. Jones House (Angelica)

Calvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2-26-2009

MID SHPD

Jones House East Facade

32 of 37





CT-476

Owen H. Jones House (Angelica)

Colvert County MD

Amy Skinner

2.26.2009

MD SHPO

Jones House North Elevation

33 of 37



CT-476

Owen H. Jones House (Angelica)

Calverton County MD

Amy Skinner

2.26.2009

MD SHPD

Barn 3 South Facade

34 of 37



CT-476

Owen H. Jones House (Angelica)

Calvert County, MD

Am. Sch. Soc.

2.26.2009

MD SHPO

Born 3 North Blevation

36 wt 37



CT-476

Owen H. Jones House (Anglica)

Calvert County, MD

Amy Skinner

7.26.2009

MD SHPO

Bern 3 Southwest Elevation

37 of 37



CT-476  
OWEN H. JONES HOUSE #1  
(Mid-19th Century)  
Wilson  
Private

This two story frame house has been so modernized that only its pair of exterior end chimneys and its general shape indicate its age. The side-hall, double-parlor plan dwelling includes two modern additions to the south. The house rests on a knoll; facing the Chesapeake Bay to the east.

A mid-19th century cemetery, including the grave of Benjamin Hance, stands on a knoll south of the house.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

CT-476

MAG 1050 5635  
476

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Dr. Benjamin Hance Farm

AND/OR COMMON

Owen H. Jones House #1

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER

Off Wilson Road on Angelica Drive

CITY, TOWN

Wilson

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Calvert

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

**CATEGORY**

\_\_\_DISTRICT

☒ BUILDING(S)

\_\_\_STRUCTURE

\_\_\_SITE

\_\_\_OBJECT

**OWNERSHIP**

\_\_\_PUBLIC

☒ PRIVATE

\_\_\_BOTH

**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**

\_\_\_IN PROCESS

\_\_\_BEING CONSIDERED

**STATUS**

☒ OCCUPIED

\_\_\_UNOCCUPIED

\_\_\_WORK IN PROGRESS

**ACCESSIBLE**

\_\_\_YES: RESTRICTED

\_\_\_YES: UNRESTRICTED

☒ NO

**PRESENT USE**

\_\_\_AGRICULTURE

\_\_\_COMMERCIAL

\_\_\_EDUCATIONAL

\_\_\_ENTERTAINMENT

\_\_\_GOVERNMENT

\_\_\_INDUSTRIAL

\_\_\_MILITARY

\_\_\_MUSEUM

\_\_\_PARK

☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE

\_\_\_RELIGIOUS

\_\_\_SCIENTIFIC

\_\_\_TRANSPORTATION

\_\_\_OTHER:

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Owen H. Jones

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

SAME

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

20639

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE.

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Calvert County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

(MD Route 765) Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Prince Frederick,

STATE

MD

Liber #:

Folio #:

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

DATE

\_\_\_FEDERAL \_\_\_STATE \_\_\_COUNTY \_\_\_LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

**7 DESCRIPTION**

**CONDITION**

☐ EXCELLENT  
☐ GOOD  
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED  
☐ RUINS  
☐ UNEXPOSED

**CHECK ONE**

☐ UNALTERED  
☐ ALTERED

**CHECK ONE**

☐ ORIGINAL SITE  
☐ MOVED DATE \_\_\_\_\_

**DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE**

This two story frame house has been so modernized that only its pair of exterior end chimneys and its general shape indicate its age. The side-hall, double-parlor plan dwelling includes two modern additions to the south. The house rests on a knoll, facing the Chesapeake Bay to the east.

The house measures three bays square. Six over six windows light the building. The facade's entrance occupies the northernmost bay. Sidelights flank the door. Two small windows light the second floor between the southern chimneys. The chimney stacks above the second story are freestanding.

A mid-19th century cemetery, including the grave of Benjamin Hance, stands on a knoll south of the house.

ct-476

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

## PERIOD

- \_\_\_ PREHISTORIC
- \_\_\_ 1400-1499
- \_\_\_ 1500-1599
- \_\_\_ 1600-1699
- \_\_\_ 1700-1799
- \_\_\_ 1800-1899
- \_\_\_ 1900-

## AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

- |                            |                            |                            |                         |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| ___ ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC | ___ COMMUNITY PLANNING     | ___ LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE | ___ RELIGION            |
| ___ ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC    | ___ CONSERVATION           | ___ LAW                    | ___ SCIENCE             |
| ___ AGRICULTURE            | ___ ECONOMICS              | ___ LITERATURE             | ___ SCULPTURE           |
| ___ ARCHITECTURE           | ___ EDUCATION              | ___ MILITARY               | ___ SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN |
| ___ ART                    | ___ ENGINEERING            | ___ MUSIC                  | ___ THEATER             |
| ___ COMMERCE               | ___ EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT | ___ PHILOSOPHY             | ___ TRANSPORTATION      |
| ___ COMMUNICATIONS         | ___ INDUSTRY               | ___ POLITICS/GOVERNMENT    | ___ OTHER (SPECIFY)     |
|                            | ___ INVENTION              |                            |                         |

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This appears to be a fairly late example of the popular federal, or side-hall double-parlor style. It resembles CT-366 and CT-28.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

## 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

CT-476

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

## 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY \_\_\_\_\_

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

## 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Merry Stinson

ORGANIZATION

DATE

Historic Sites Survey

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

Route 5 Box 154

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

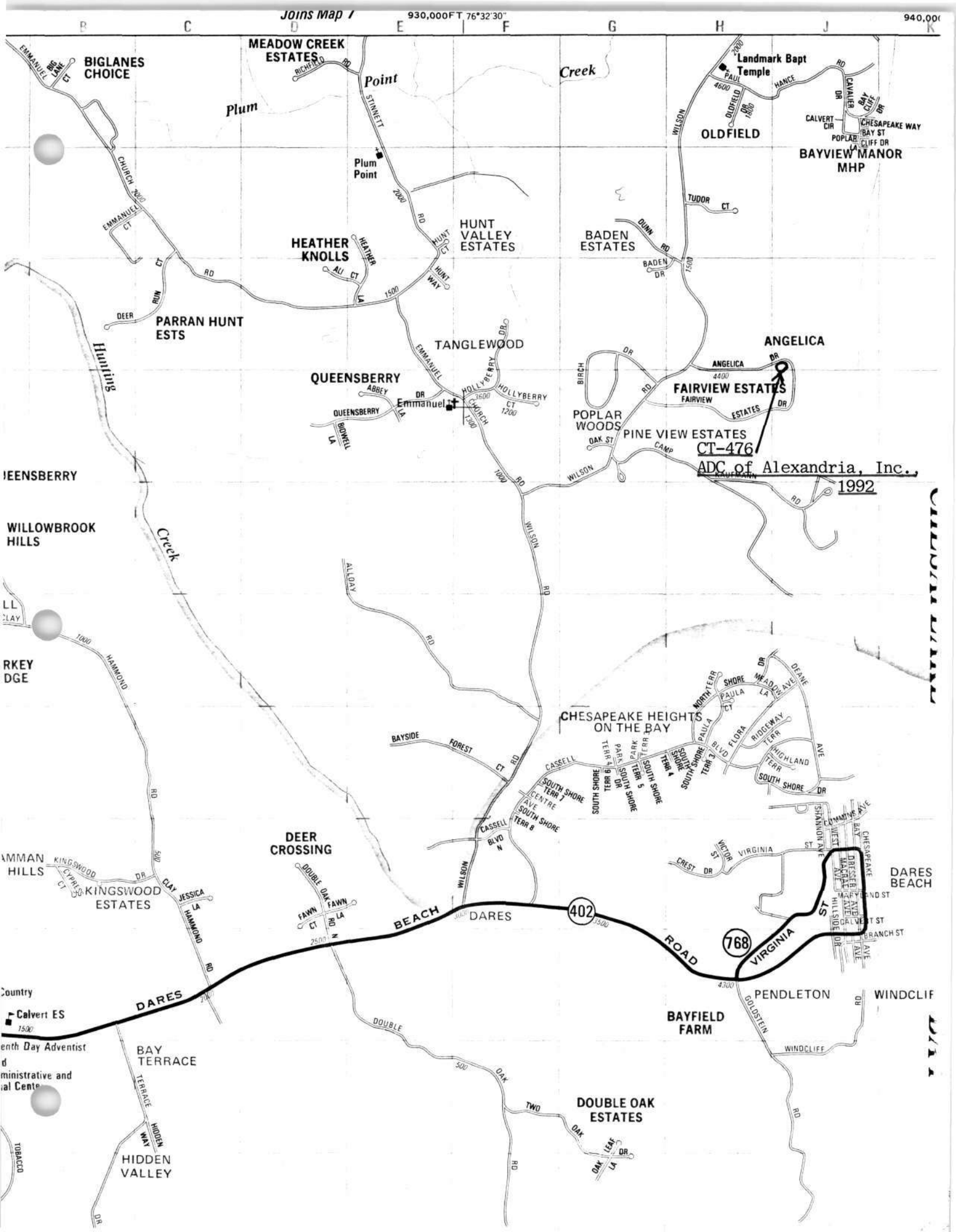
Leitersburg

MD

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust  
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
(301) 267-1438



Landmark Bapt Temple  
OLDFIELD  
BAYVIEW MANOR MHP  
CHESAPEAKE WAY  
BAY ST  
CLIFF DR  
POPLAR LA

HEATHER KNOLLS  
HUNT VALLEY ESTATES

BADEN ESTATES

QUEENSBERRY

TANGLEWOOD

FAIRVIEW ESTATES  
FAIRVIEW

PINE VIEW ESTATES  
CT-476

ADC of Alexandria, Inc.  
1992

CHESAPEAKE HEIGHTS ON THE BAY

DEER CROSSING

DARES BEACH

402

768

BAYFIELD FARM

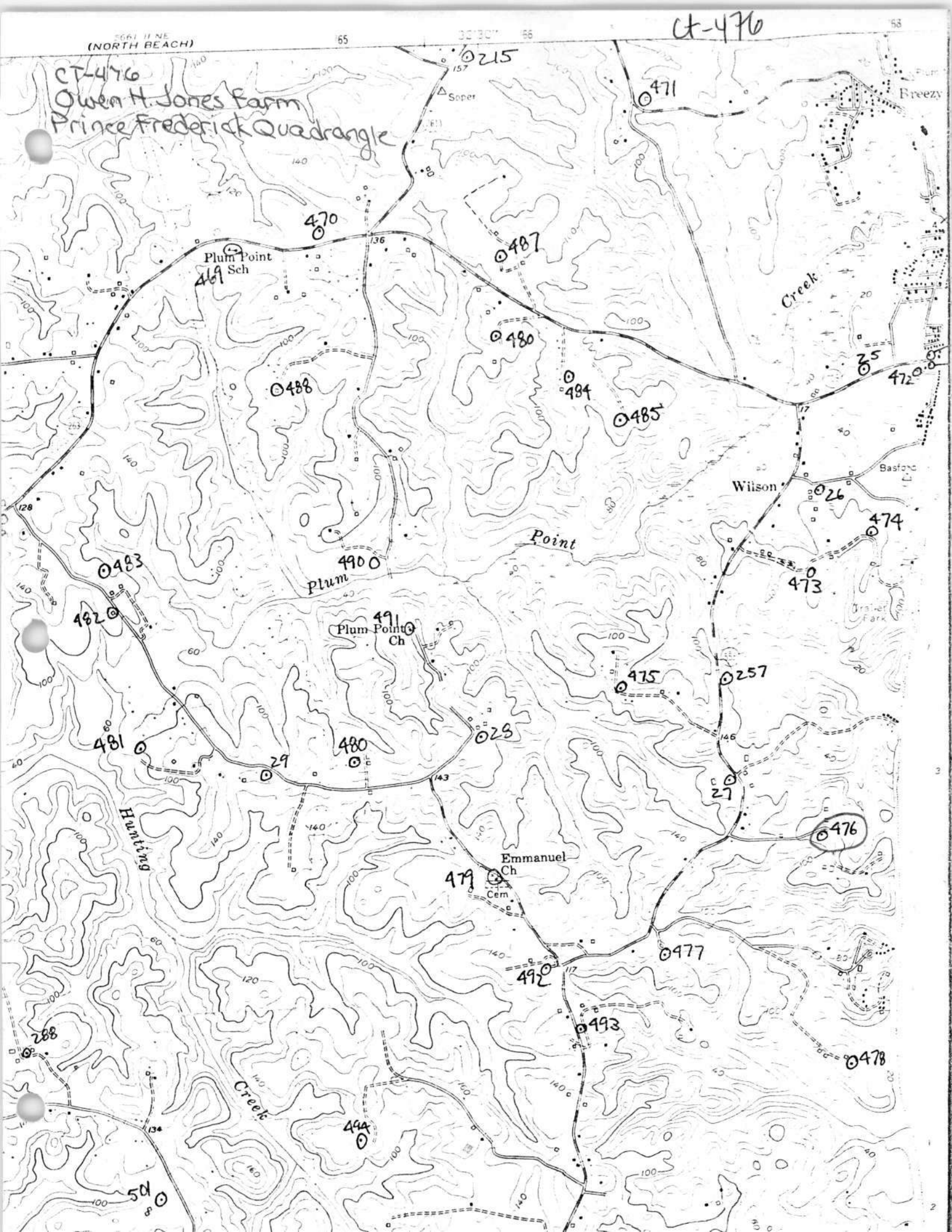
DOUBLE OAK ESTATES

HIDDEN VALLEY



ct-476

CT-476  
Owen H. Jones Farm  
Prince Frederick Quadrangle







CT-476

Owen H. Jones House

Calvert County

Merry Stinson Spring 1979

S elevation

13



CT-476

Owen H. Jones House

Calvert County

Merry Stinson Spring 1979

E elevation